in 1870, you must have remembered that nobody talked to you in a railway carriage about a battle No Englishman would so far master his constitutional shyness and constitutional indifference as to accost a stranger on such a topic, or few would.

But during the eighty days of President Garfield's. slow advance to death, I have seen almost every day some new proof that Englishmen looked upon his fate as a matter of domestic concern. The stranger in the railway carriage did ask you how the President was getting on. The shop-keeper asked you. The beatman on the pier asked. The beatman's wife asked. I hardly ever got a letter-even a busi ness letter- in which something was not said about the President. I have the honor of knowing a venerable lady eighty-one years old. She begged me to bring her, everyday, news of the President, not satisfied with what the newspapers told her. I said over and over again that I could tell her nothing that was not told more fully in print. No matter she wanted to hear it from American lips The newspapers print, of course what their custom ers want to read. They have continued to publish details of the President's progress, less copions naturally and necessarily, than yours, but often exceeding a column in length, transmitted by cable at a shilling a word, or perh-ps sixpence. Whenever a crisis in the patient's condition came, the dispatches were always fuller, and commonly accompanied by an editorial article, intelligent and profoundly sympathetic. This is true, not only of the great London papers nor of the great provincial papers only, but of all the papers, great and small, which I have seen, and as I have been a good deal out of London I have seen many. It is true of papers of every shade of opinion, political or religous or scientific. As you know, the medical organs busied themselves continually about the medical symptoms. In all their comments there has been, so far as I know, hardly a word that the dearest friend of the President, or the most patriotic and sensitive American, need wish unsaid. I know that is a strong statement, but it is not made heedlessly. I cannot express too strongly what I feel about the language of the English press with reference to this matter. If we have retained any memory of any injury to us from that source in times past, it ought You know what the press has been. You

have had an almost daily record of its tenor; and the transatlantic cables, which often do so much mischief, have done a real service in echoing from side to side the words in which English and Americans have expressed their feelings. But the conduct of the press cannot be too much dwelt upon. What has been said here since the fatal news came is so admirable, so suffused with sincere emotion, so penetrated with fraternal sentiments toward the Nation whose illustrious Head has departed, that I could wish to see all those articles collected and preserved. They ought to form part of our National archives. Many of them will be transmitted to Washington by our Minister. But there ought to be at least one complete collection in the Congressional Library, if not in the State Department. I may sun them up in the words of The Pall Mall Gazette, to which one looks usually for the most convenient and compact summary of opinion: "In our epitome," says that journal, "we have not attempted to present a summary of the observations of our press. To do so would merely be to give from every newspaper published to-day in Great Britain and Ireland varying expressions of a sympathy literally unbroken by a single jarring note. Such hearty unanimity is all but unprecedented in our history, and bodes well for the future union of the English-speaking race." What I may call the mere physical facts of jour-

nalism are hardly less striking than their sympathetic concord. First of all, The Times appears in mourning. Never before, so far as I know, or as anybody whom I can ask knows, has that striking tribute been paid to any person not English. It has been universally spoken of as a host singular and remarkable occurrence. It may peem less so to your readers, who do not reflect on the extraordinary cogency of precedent and custom in this country. They are no-where more cogent than in the ofice of The Times, but they have been broken through to de honor to the memory of an American President. More than two entire pages of The Times of Wednesday are occupied with this one topic; of which excitement and no such pressure of public interest since the Prince of Wales's illness. That, as you see, is the only standard of comparison from whichever side you look at this memorable demonstration. I will add this only with reference to the press

Heretofore, and especially of late years, when an English journalist desired to express his good will to America, he has been in the habit of referring to Americans as of Anglo-Saxon descent, as his kin be yond the sea, or perhaps as his cousins. All these phrases to-day have dropped out, and you read instead, of the absolute community of and sentiment between England and the United States. Cousinship has given place to brotherhood. "We claim," says the leading Conservative journal of England in words as eloquent as they are pathetie, "to stand side by side with our brothers across the Atlantic on this sad occasion, to feel all they feel, to suppress all they would rather suppress, and to understand and share every emotion through which they are passing." And again: "Whether it was our business or not, we have made it our business. Grief is of no nationality; but ties of blood and kindred can set up a common current of sorrow; and it is only on occasions like the present that the people of the two countries learn how closely allied and how intimately related they really are."

On such a subject as this the Press may be trusted to speak for the country, but it is very far from being the only monthpiece of the people of England. The Queen is still the Head of the State. Her messages, and most of all that last outburst of womanly and wifely sympathy with the President's wife, are, and will remain, household words in America. I can only repeat what I told you seme weeks ago, that those about the Queen describe her as passing agitated days, often talking of the President and of Mrs. Garaeld, impatient for the bulletins, and nervously anxious for better news when a bad dispatch arrived. Again and again she has broken through the etiquette that hedges a Queen to send her own messages, in her own name, as her own handwriting, to Mr. Lowell and to Mrs. Garfield. You may take it upon the best authority that the Queen's frequent manifestations of concern are not only spontaneous, which anybody can see, but that they are the expression of a feeling which has been the preoccupation of her life for these

Letters arriving at the American Legation and elsewhere from distinguished and undistinguished Englishmen, are all in the same tone. Almost without exception they deplore a personal loss. The resolutions of town councils, of conventions, of all sorts of assemblies all over the land, bear marks of and hears what is going on may be permitted to speak more plainly than the English themselves speak. President Garfield, they tell us, endeared himself to the English Nation by his fortitude, and he and his wife and mother were soon beloved in England. That perfect picture of patience, heroism and domestic happiness touched every English household. It remains to add that it won the admiration of a great people, because they saw in it whatsthey most honer, but soldom speak of, in themselves, the capacity for facing pain and death, blended with the softer virtues of the fireside and family circle. The finest of actual races, said Emerson of the English. And their hearts went out to the President, in whom they recognized one of themselves, not less an Englishman for being an American; a man appointed to vindicate, first to themselves and then to the rest of the world, the

G. W. S. children abroad. Indignant snother: "Surely you don't mean this for a likeness of appson, i Why, the boy looks like at idlot." Photographer: "I'm vary sorry, but I can't belp that ma'am."

equal worth of the parent race at home and the

ROYALTY AND BARBARISM.

VARIOUS TYPES OF HUMANITY IN PARIS, A DOYAL MARRIAGE—SHETCHES OF THE CANDSON OF MERCALIFELS—AN AUSTRIAN ARCHINUER AND THIS CANDSON OF MERCALIFELS—AN AUSTRIAN ARCHINUER AND TORSES OF A DOYAL MARRIAGE—AND THE CANDSON OF MERCALIFELS—AN AUSTRIAN ARCHINUER AND TORSES OF A DOYAL MARRIAGE AND THE CANDSON OF MERCALIFELS—AN AUSTRIAN ARCHINUER AND TORSES OF A BADDON TORSES OF A DOYAL MARRIAGE OF THE CANDSON OF THE LATTER. HOW THE PROGRAM AND GORILLA IN FAVOR OF THE LATTER, PROVINCE AND THE PROGRAM AND GORILLA IN FAVOR OF THE LATTER. MAY AND GORILLA IN FAVOR OF THE LATTER. PROVINCE AND THE SHAPE OF THE LATTER PROVINCE AND THE SHAPE OF THE LATTER PROVINCE AND THE LATTER PROVINCE AN Crown Prince. His Royal Highness, the bride-groom-elect, is very tall. It he were the son of a French officers present at Yorkiown, who could be had the figure of a lath. He is ill-proportioned, the backbone not being long enough, the shoulders rather high, and the legs too long from the knees | the project, so that, in addition to the official delegation down. The mouth is unfinished, and when his upper lip is not purposely drawn down, the teeth show. Blue spectacles hide the color of his eyes. The nose is wide at the nostril, sharp at the end, and almost dance here with his tall first cousin, the Crown Princess of Denmark. He was the only man in the room on whom she could not look down.

The Crown Prince of Sweden attended a dejenner given by the municipality of Paris in compliment o Nordenskjold and his friend Captain Palander. The chairman of the Municipal Council avoided, I remember, when proposing the health of "The Guests of the Morning," to call the Prince by his

Gavernor Cornell.

Among the members of the association are Norvin title. He spoke of him as "the son of the King of Sweden, who has accepted an invitation to our lemocratic agape," This was roundabout and stupid. There is a difference between toadying a scion of royalty and giving him his official designation.

forchead of any member of his family. It is almost phenomenally developed in the upper regons. And yet he does not hand the upper regons. And mustache. The Archduke Louis has the finest yet he does not impress one with the idea that he is a thinker. The cyclid is bordered with white lashes and does not take shadow. Not taking shadow was the defect of Marie Antometic's brantifully fair skin. At least so thought Mmc, Vigle Lebrun, who made her portrait. In a white uniform there must be a great want of strong character and tone in the Archduke Louis's physiognomy. The gentleman in attendance on him has a sharp WA Colin (100 page) to Enward Sweet & Co. 200 page) to the colin (100 page) to the special & Co. 200 page) to the colin (100 page) to the special & Co. 200 page) to the colin (100 page) to the special & Co. 200 page) to the colin (100 page) to the special & Co. 200 page) to the colin (100 page) to the special & Co. 200 page) to the colin (100 page) to the special & Co. 200 p The gentleman in attendance on him has a sharp aquiline profile, a dark, keen, eager, finely set eye, and a bronzed complexion. When he stands behind him at the theatre, looking from the dark side of the box at the house, the contrast between his picturesque head, which expresses great intensity, and that of the blond Archduke, is very striking. The Archduchess is an aniable looking Great preparations a great preparations are considered. the third wife of the Archduke, who was first married to a Princess of Saxony and then to the Princess Annonciade, or Annunciation, of Naples. Donna Blanca, her sister, is quite another sort of woman. If the Donna's career was governed by her attractions and elective affinities, she would

follow a regiment as a vivandiere,

Their Imperial Highnesses have been staying at Cobourg, where they made the acquaintance of Madame Adam. Comte von Beast told them so much about her that they conveyed to her their desire to meet her when she and they would be at the sea-side place. Since their arrival here they have not gone anywhere and accept no invitations. Baron and Baroness de Rothschild have called on them to request the Archduke and Archduchess to do them the honor of passing a day at Ferrieres, their seat in the Department of the Seine et Marne. The Imperial couple take great pleasure in sauntering about Paris, looking into the shop windows. They are rich and spend their money

Mustapha, the Bey's favorite, is coming to live in Paris. He has been dismissed from the Bey's household, because he was making away with all the crown lands, which the French Government wanted to hold in reserve as a security for the Tunisian debt. The personnel of the French Residency greatly profited, it appears, by Mustapha's largesses. Since the Bey has fallen to the state of a subsidized ruler, depending for his civil list on French controllers, Mustapha has not been at any trouble to please him. One of the causes which led to the breach between Mohammed Es Sadok and Mustapha was the tie formed by the ratter with a Christian girl-if such a title can be applied to a demi-monde actress-who threw up an orgagement at the Palais Royal to emigrate to Tunis under Mustapha's auspices. She is called La Grosse Marie, and is finely formed and has a handsome, good-humored countenance. As she did not go to Tunis in the character of a stave, the Bey took umbrage at her Christianity. The Arab population was also scandalized at Mustapha's atten tions to a Parisienne who were no veil and openly attended mass. Not that she was at all devout. But she saw French faces and toilettes at the Catholic chapel. It amused her to look at them. The Moslems, however, imagined that she was fanatical as themselves, and would intrigue to make their faith subservient to her own. They had been in the habit of regarding her friend Mustapha as a pillar of Islam, and resented the efforts which -as they imagined-she had been engaged in with a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic to undermine his a similar feeling. An American who sees religious principles. To get the Arabs whom he had ground down to pardon him his exactions, Mustapha placed himself at the head of the fan atical or Moslem party. Altogether the financial sharks here who have had for many years their eye on Tunis have made a good thing out of the sorder resulting from Mustapha's direction of the disorder resulting from Austapia's direction of the Bey's exchequer. When they were getting up the ery of "a Tunis," they spent 38,000,000 francs in buying up Tunisian State bonds, and resold them in the week which followed the signature of the trea'y wrung from the Bey by a French General for more than double the money. Some eminent mem-bers of the Chamber of Deputies who promoted the

trea'y wrung from the bey by a French General for more than double the money. Some eminent members of the Chamber of Deputies who promoted the intervention shared the profits.

The Prugians in the Jardin d'Acclimatation are offered by the directors of that zoological institute as an aliment to its badanderic Parisicanse. Those who are obliged to live in the capital in that seems who are obliged to live in the capital in that women from Terra del Fuego. They are interested in seeing what they themselves might still be had the Egyptian, Greek and Roman civilizations not existed in antiquity. They get into queues before the railed-in space where the savage families are on view and learn the value of copper familie

professional man or shopkeeper one would say he found, have been personally layifed to attend, and to be the guests of the Association while in this country. The representing the Government of the French Republic, there will be a delegation of about twenty gentlemen

bearing some of the best known names of France. The association has bought the Temple Fanu, which covers the battle-ground or Yorktown, relitted the Moore retrousse. So you see that he is not a Prince Charming. But he is a good, quiet, well-intentioned a haif where the specches will be delivered, clearing the young feliew, who went creditably through he ground, building a railway around it, and making all the University of Upsala, and is a very distinguished mathematician, physicist and musician. I saw him dance here with his tall first consin, the Crown twenty gentlemen for ten days at Yorktown will be no slight undertaking. The association, more-over, considers itself responsible for their enter-tainment as long as they remain in the United States. It will be helped in great measure by the offers already made by different States and cities that wish to receive the visitors. While in New-York State they will be in the bands of the commission recently appointed by

Green, William P. Clyde, F. S. Winston, Gordon L. Ford, N. L. McCready, Elie Charlier, D. C. Cerbin, A. F. Wilmarth, Lloyd Aspinwall, L. J. N. Stark, B. B. Sherman and W. N. Camp, who were the corporators for this State All subscribers become shareholders of the association (each share cesting \$10) and receive as such a certificate The Archduke Louis and his Archduchess, of Austria, are in Paris. He is brother of the Emperor Franz Joseph, and a man of naturally pink and Lafayette, De Grasse, Rochambeau, the Hall of Indewhite complexion, sugar candy hair, whiskers and mustache. The Archduke Louis has the finest sword by proxy to General Lincoln, the Moore House,

100 William Dored & Co.
100 Hambord the State of New
100 York
100 John C. Fno
100 Springer & Co.
100 Columbs Fire Insurance
100 Columbs Fire Insurance
100 a F. Willoarth, Irons100 urer

three columns are telegraphic and two editorial.

The other papers, with much less space, devote almost as much to the President, none of them having less than two leaders on the subject. The manager of one great journal said that whether in or distingue, but when one comes to look well at manager of one great journal said that whether in or distingue, but when one comes to look well at available for that purpose. Bear Admiral E. H. Wyman, or out of the newspaper world he had known no such her one sees she is essentially smiling mouth, and is a daughter of Miguel, who disputed with Maria da daughter of miguel in order that this arm of the pathic service shall make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown, before the particular that the same of the pathic service shall make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration. All the make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration. All the make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration. All the make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration. All the make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration. All the make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration or elebration. All the make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration. All the make as creditable a display at the Yorkiown or elebration or elebration

partnerst incents to assemble at Yorktown, before the evidentiate for that purpose. Bear Admeral E. H. Wyman commanding the North Atlantic squarron, has ordered all the vessels of his command to report to him at Yorktown and their than October 15.

The flag-ship Tennessee and the steam sloops of war Vanintia, Kearsamps and Yanife are now lying of Twenty-third-st., North Elwer, expected to reach this few productions of the command to report to the advertised to reach this few of the command to report the state of the command the company of the command to report the state of the command the command to report the state of the command to report at Yorktown. As of the Teruch representatives to Yorktown as noon as convenient after their arrival. Besties the vessels of the regular squadron, the vessels comprising the training separation, under command of Captain S. B. Luce—the Minnessta, New-Hompshire. Starton, Constitution and Portsack, Mandien, Tailapessa, Wyoning, Fortune and Yorktown. The Fortune, Mayflower, Speedweil and Stanish will be used as necessagers, for foving electronic and the torperio beat Alarm will report at Yorktown. The Fortune, Mayflower, Speedweil and Stanish will be used as necessagers for foving electronic and the construction of markets. A convolvent short of the commander to communicate will the alore, or to provide the French deletion of markets. A convolvent short of the commander to communicate will the side of the Navy at the time designant deletion of the commander to communicate will the side of the Navy at the time designant of the commander to communicate will the side of the Navy at the time designant of the commander to communicate will the side of the Navy at the time designant of the commander to communicate will the side of the Navy at the time designant of the side of the Navy at the time designant of the side of the Navy at the time designant of the side of the Navy at the time designant of the side of the Navy at the side of the

Stern Brothers, in West Twenty-third-st., at their regular fall opening on Thursday last, displayed as usual a large assortment of goods in their various depart. ments. The different floors were thronged frommorning until night, and the sidewarks were crowded in front of the windows, which were tastefully decked with broaded velvet and plush goods of different colors and combinations. The evening dresses all showed long trains. A pale olive satin costume with bouquets of chiutz flowers as one of the most showy suits. Another conspicuous and was one of the most showly suits. Another conspicuous and was of pruns-colored satin, with garniture of brecaded veivet and shoulder cape trimmed with feather plush. The skirt of this was short. A carriage dress showed a brown yelvet overskirt embroidered in gold, finished with moire-autique.

d with moire-antique. cleaks for the most part were cut high in the neek The cleaks for the most part were cut high in the neek and reached to the ground. Many of them were made of satin de f.you, trimmed with feather plush and more or less with far and jet bends. An opera cloak of black satin brocaded in gold attracted much attention. The millinery department contained imported bouncts and hais of all styles for fail wear. The dress trimming, ribbon, fancy goods and other branches contained large assortments, including many novelties.

sain brocaded in gold attracted much attention. The millinery department contained imported bounets and hats of all styles for fall wear. The dress trimming, ribbon, fancy goods and other branches contained large assortments, including many noveities.

SHOWING HANDSOME FURNITURE.

The visitor to the warerooms of George C. Flint & Co., at No. 106 West Fourteenth-st., finds a large and pleasing variety of parlor and bed-room furniture. There has been a tendency in the last year to heavy, massive styles richly carved. Beds are made wide and low, with the head-board carved in relief to suit the fairey; and bureaus, to match, are wide, with large, square, swinging, bevel-edged mirrors. Mahogany is much used. The more expensive sets are carved by land, some of the desirns showing much ingentify and skill. Parlor sets are also massive and ornamented with carvings. Some of the pieces exhibited milicate a return, sooner or later, to griffins and likes grotesque figures. Chairs and sofas are deep and set low to suit the weight of the trames. The woods chi-dry used are chony, annuranth and a new wood greatly resembling ebony and rosewood are also popular. Sik and wool goods in the upholstering of parlor sets have superseded the raw materials recently so much in vogue. The same tendency toward massiveness and the ornamental is observed in suiceboards, cabinets and olber articles of furniture. A large part of the cabinet work in the new Vanderbilt houses in Fifth-ave, was done by this firm.

The following advertisement appears in a lot of the large part of the cabinet work in the new Vanderbilt houses in Fifth-ave, was done by this firm.

The following advertisement appears in a lot of the large part of the cabinet work in the new Vanderbilt houses in Fifth-ave, was done by this firm.

GOOD WORK OF DETECTIVES.

SEILFUL SNEAK THIEVES CAPTURED WITH PROPERTY STOLEN FROM PLATS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

SELIFUL SNEAK THEVES CAPTURED WITH PROPERTY

STOLEN FROM PLATS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

On account of the large number of sneak robberies in dwelling-houses this summer, Inspector Byrnes resently directed the members of the detective force to keep a sharp book out for sneak thieves and to follow them whenever they were seen upon the streets. Acting upon these instructions, Detectives Richard King and Charles O'Connor began to "shadow" two ex-convicts who were known to be expert "sneaks." These men were John Croft, alias Kennedy, alias Adams, and James Gordon, alias McCormick. They both had served several terms in prison for theft. The detectives learned that they lived together in a house in East Thirteenthest. Every morning during the last week the officers watched the thaves leave their home and followed them about the city each day, in the hope of seeing them attempt to steal. They lost track of them for several hours on Saturday in the vicinity of Seventieth-st, and Lexington-ave, but they caught a glimpse of Gordon about 3 p. m., and followed him to Second-ave, and Eighth-st., where he was again joined by Croft. The officers then arrested the thieves and took them to Police Headquaters. When the prisoners were scarcical several watebes and a quantity of jewelry and silverware were found concealed in their clothing. In the pockets of each were found also a jumny and several skeleton keys.

It was ascertained vesterday that the watches and jewelry in the possession of Gordon were stolen from the house of Mr. Hamilton, No. 160 East Sev-

It was ascertained yesterday that the watches and jeweiry in the possession of Gordon were stolen from the house of Mr. Hamilton, No. 160 East Seventieth-st, and that the property in Croft's possession had been taken from the house of Mrs. Join O'Brien, No. 160 East Seventy-first-st. The prisoners were identified yesterday by the janiter of the flat house at No. 22 West. Thirty-second-st, as the men who entered the building in the daytime recently and stole property worth \$1,300 from the rooms of Mrs. Crocker. On the day of the robbery the janitor saw the thieves leaving the building and tried to detain them, but they escaped. Mrs. Crocker went to Police Headquarters yeaterday in company with City Chambertain Tappan, to make a complaint against the prisoners. Inspector Byraes had Croft and Gordon taken to a police centri and remanded until to-day, when it is believed other complainants will appear against them. complainants will appear against them.

A DISPLAY OF COOPERATIVE GOWNS. WHAT MAY BE SEEN AT THE ROOMS OF THE CO-

OPERATIVE DRESS ASSOCIATION. After an inspection of the reconst of the Cooperative Dress Association, in Twenty-third-st., this evening, by the stockholders, the place will be thrown
open to the public. Some of the departments are
yet incomplete, and that which is to be devoted
to tailoring will not be open for several weeks.
These in charge believe that when all is in order
the stockholders will be satisfied. The building itself is centrally singated in a street already legals.

tistically trimmed and inished with bouquets.

A very conspicuous costume is one of invisible olive satin, triamed with light and dark leopard-colored plush. The front of the skirt is shirred to above the middle, and is draped below. The waist and sleeves are trimmed with plush, and fine chenille fringe completes the trimmings. A short costume combines black satin and brocaded velvet. Flowers extend almost to the top of the skirt, caught up in clusters. Chenille fringe is employed in the trimming, and a bouquet of scarlet carnations. One of the most admired dancing costumes is a delicate rose-colored sa in surah, trimmed with alternate ruffles of surah with lace bows extending up the front of the skirt. It has a basque waist cut in front of the skirt. It has a basque waist cut in points, elbow-sleeves, and the neck trimmed with lace. Bouquets of hyacinths serve as adornments. The display on this floor of long wraps, dolmans lace. Bouquets of hyacinths serve as adornments.
The display on this floor of long wraps, dolmans and fur goods also attracts much attention.

A QUARREL BETWEEN PRINTERS. SERIOUS RESULT OF A SUNDAY NIGHT AFFRAY

In a quarrel which occurred between 6 and 7 las

knife which he secured from some of the compositors at No. 9 Spruce-st. After stabbing Dobbins, Rossignel ran away, followed by Officers Thomas Flynn, Ryan and Griffic. He ran to the apper floor of No. 9 Spruce-st., and hid under a box. Officer Flynn, with revolver in head, closely followed him, but the compositors at No. 9 Spruce-st. denied that Rossignel was there. After a search Flynn found his prisoner and took him to the Oak-st, Station. He admitted stabbing Dobbins, and said that he stabbed his brother in a quarrel a few years ago. When he ran from the police he was seen to throw the knite in a brick pile in front of the addition to The Tribune. Building.

CHANCES FOR A FREE EDUCATION. WHERE BOYS AND GIRLS, MEN AND WOMEN, MAY

LEARN IN THIS CITY WITHOUT CHARGE. The evening schools of this city will be open

The evening schools of this city will be opened tonight. The term is sixteen weeks in length, and the last two weeks the principal of each school has been in attendance at the school building for the purpose of examining, registering and classifying the pupils who have applied for admission. The number of pupils has increased in every school over the number registering last year.

The twenty-seven public evening schools are divided into four classes: One high school eight schools for scholars over sixteen years of age; seventeen schools for scholars between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years; and a school for colored people. No person is admitted to them except those whose ages or vocations are such as to prevent their attending the day schools. In the high school, where the term is twenty-four weeks, some of the branches taught are: Latin, political science, mathematics, English grammar, free-hand drawing, bookkeeping, chemistry, phonography, anatomy, physiology, Germau, French and Spanish. In the schools for scholars petiting, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, and English composition. When a pupil registers he may select not more than two of these studies, as there are two sessions each night of one hour each. The schools for juniors are still more elementary in their character. Foreigners studying the English language are also admitted here. In the different schools wherever there are twenty or thirty scholars who wish to sindy any language a class is formed. The schools are situated as follows: The high school in West Thirteenth-st. near Sixth-ave. Of the schools for seniors there are five for boys; No. 44, at North Moore and Varick-sts; No. 13 at No. 239 East Houston-st.; No. 58, at No. 317 West Frity-second-

in West Thirteenth-st, near Sixth-ave. Of the schools for seniors there are five for boys; No. 44, at North Moore and Variek-sts; No. 13 at No. 239 East Houston-st; No. 18, m Fifty-first-st, near Lexington-ave; No. 58, at No. 317 West Fifty-second-st; No. 57, in One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st, near Third-ave. There are three schools for girls; No. 21, at No. 55 Marion-st; No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-st, near Seventh-ave; No. 59, at No. 226 East-Fifty-seventh-st. Of the schools for uniors, there are ten for boys; No. 29, at Nos. 97 and 99 Green-wich-st; No. 1 in Vandewater-st, near Pearl-st; No. 16, at Nos. 208-212 West Thirteenth-st; No. 42, in Allen-st, near Hester-st; No. 22, at Stanton and enti-sts; No. 37, in Eighty-seventh-st. No. 40, at Nos. 225-229 East Twenty-third-st; No. 32, in Thirty-aifth-st, near Ninti-ave; No. 02, in Thirty-sifth-st near Ninti-ave; No. 02, in Third-ave, near One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. The seven schools for girls are; No. 21, at No. 15 Henry-st; No. 38, in Clarke-st, near Eromae-st; No. 15, at No. 728 Fifth-st; No. 19, at No. 344 East Nineteenth-st; No. 63, in Third-ave, near One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st, near second-ave; No. 25, at Nos. 254-258 West Fortieth-st; No. 63, in Third-ave, near One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-st. The school for colored persons is No. 4, in Seventeenth-st., between sixth and Seventh-aves.

Besides these public schools, which are free to all residents of New-York City, there are numerous classes in various institutions which also open to-might, where those who wish to learn need not be without an education. The classes in the Young Women's Christian Association, at No. 7 East Fifteenth-st., are free to all self-supporting women, or such women as propose to fit themselves to be self-supporting. There are classes here in bookkeeping, penmanship, phonography, type-writing, retouching photograph hegalives and photograph coloring. Part of these classes are tanght in the day-time. All classes are imited in numbers, and pupils can only enter as vacancies occu

birity as shall justify the committee in recommend-ing her to a position of responsibility when grac-uated. The classes close June 1.

The Young Men's Christian Ass diation, at No. 52 East Twenty-third st., has classes be-ginning to night free to members holding full thekels. These tickets also entitle them to the priv-dleges of the lectures, concerts, entertainments, readingreous and fitterary. There are classes in German, French, Spanish, phonography, bockkeeping, pen-mansing, vocal anise and gymnastic. A second se-ries of classes will be formed January 1 for begin-ners in German, French and phenography. The

classes all close May 1.

In the Cooper Union free night selt there has been an unprecedented registration this full. In the School of Science the following branches of study are taught: Mechanical cagainering, chemical analysis, mechanical drawing, an yrical geometry, calculus, mechanics, trig-nometry, descriptive geometry, goology, astronomy, chemistry, angebra and gatural abilities only.

In the School of Art drawing in all its departments is tanglit, and certificates are given for proficiency and department. The Woman's Art School is a day school, and there are over 500 applications on the which it will be impressible to provide for this year. The tree school for women, in telegraphy, will begin to-morrow. Applicants will present themselves for examination at 9:30 a.m. The Western Union Telegraph Company furnishes the necessary apparatus for the use of the scholars. One of the rules is that applicants for admission to this department must be over sixteen and under twenty-four years, and preference will be given to those who have the promise of an office as soon as they are qualified. The schools close April 15.

The General Society of Mechanics and Trad smen has a free school at No. 18 East Sixteenthest. There are eight classes in free-hand drawing and acasses in hookkeeping and penmanship.

There is also a school at No. 119 White-st., where the Chinaman is taught to read Engish. This school is under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missous. natural philosophy.
In the School of Art drawing in all its depart-

THE JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.

The Hebrews of this city began last evening at 6 o'clock the observance of the Jewish fast day known as the Day of Atonement. Until 6 o'clock this evenas the Day of Atonement. Until 6 o'clock this evening there will be an entire abstinence from all kinds of food. All secular employments will be given up, and the day from 6 o'clock in the morning until the close of the fast will be spent in the synagogues in exercises relating to penitence. The Day of the Atonement is considered the consummation of the observances which begin with the New Year, about a week before. At that time two days are spent by Hebrews in seeking reconclusion with each other. In Germany husband and wife go from house to house for this purpose, and works of charity are performed. Special services were held last evening by Drs. Gottleii, Jacobs, Mendez and other rabbis in the the synagogues, all of whom will conduct services to-day.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

A warrant for the arrest of William H. Coffin, harging him with forgery, was secured from Jus-ice Bergen yesterday, and Coffin was taken in cus-ody by Detective Daly, of the Third Sub-Precinct, Brooklyn. The accessed man is an iron dealer, and the warrant against him was secured by Francis Plannerman, an iron dealer, of No. 14 Atlantic-ave, who alleges that Coffin forged an order for \$800, in who alleges that Coffin forged an order for \$800, in his name, upon H. R. Worthington & Co., proprietors of the hydraulic works at Van Brunt and Rapelyea-sts. Coffin is thirty-two years old, and lives with his family at No. 166 Washington Park, which name designance she portion of Cumberlandst, fronting on Fort Grache Fark, When arrested he had \$530 in his possession.

BARNARD'S COMET.

ELEMENTS AND EPHEMERIS. Mr. S. C. Chandler, jr., of Boston, has com-

puted the following elements and ephemeris of comet (e) 1881, discovered by Mr. Barnard, of Nashville. They are published in a circular of Science Observer. The observations upon which the computation is based are the following. Washington mean time being given with the Nashville observation, which was obtained at Van-derbit University by Professor O. H. Landreth, and Cambridge mean time with the two others:

1881. Sept. 20 7 46 Nashville 13 328 2 3 47 25 7 7 32 Harvard Obs 13 36 20 4 54 25 7 17 52 Harvard Obs 13 36 20.63 9 6 43.7 The observation of the 20th was received by tele-graph, and that of the 21st depends on only two com, parisons, taken when the comet was but one degree and a half above the horizon.

ELEMENTS. Perihelion passage = 1881, September 14.785. Washington

George F. Shrady's in order to have the sale of the trots tor's library, and at the same time to be free from interruptions. He was engaged on his work all night Thursday, and most of Friday night.

"I feel it my duty," he said to a Taimune reporter in a few moments of leisure Friday, "to push the work as rapidly

as possible, as the profession is anxious to hear the full details of the case, and is entitled to them at the earliest possible moment. The report will be for the profession, yet the public will be able to understand it, as they have lately been well educated in all the technical phrases and terms of the case. I shall take up no theories, and and terms of the case. I shall take up in the free, and shall pay no attention to any criticisms that have been made. I have had no time, for that matter, to read the criticisms to any extent. I shall simply make a hold, straightforward statement of the history of the case. I shall not go into detail as fully as will be done in case a report is called for by Congress and presented by us. I expect to show clearly that the wound was fatal, and that the course of treatment followed was whelly proper—all that could be done under the circumstances, as I said before. When the drawings, which have been carefully and elaborately prepared, are seen, the public will have a much better idea of the nature of the wound. When they see the kind of injury done to the lumbar vertebra, those who have insisted that it was not serious will be led to form a different opinion. Some seem to have imagined a very large vertebra with a very small injury. They will see their mistake."

Of the treatment of the wound and the statement that the real track of the ball should have been treated antiseptically, Dr. Bliss said: "Tho The trouble is, I am situated somewhat as I would be were this a denominational affair in waich all denominations were to be satisfied. There is the antiseptic-by-spray class, the antiseptic class by shutting up the wound, the anti-antiseptic, the heroic and the conserva, tive; in short, all the classes of people who have any views at all upon the case. Now as a reply to the surgeon who so kindly through the daily press advised the exraction of the ball, I will state that had the ball been removed promptly, the fatal injuries before existing ould have remained and death must necessarily have followed."

Speaking further of the unanimity of opinion among the surgeons throughout the entire treatment of the case, Dr. Bliss said: "As you know, we first supposed the toll passed in a direct line corresponding with the external wound in the soft parts. If so, it would have traversed the liver. This was the first opinion held after the examination, and it was one in which all the surgeons present concurred. Subsequent developments led us to adopt a different view, with which you must be familiar. It is not the first important case of mistaken diagnosis. The history of surgery is full of similar erdiagnosis. The history of surgery is full of similar errors made by men at the head of the profession, who were not ashamed to place the facts upon record, although I must say the cases were not so extensively advertised in this has been to the lay public. For myself, I had not settled that surgical treatment was absolutely perfect, until I read the criticisms of some New-York surgeons. A slight impression has gone abroad that the officious gentlemen have themselves on rare occasions made mistakes. It might be possibly considered to be a little unprofessional for neu to come out and, by their criticisms, in make the public wild in the darkest hours of a case when the attending surgeons were devoting their energies in light and day to the welfare of the patient. Still, I can pass that by. I will confess I have passed through the criticisms unruffled. As the wound was mortal, some one had to be a martyr, and, I suppose, I might as well be that one as any body. I am perfectly willing to abide the vertice of the profession when the details of the case are published. I have no fears but that I shall relevive still justice due me. If they will but wait patiently I will give them all the history of the case as soon as I possibly can. I ask no favora in this matter. I would not have my friend, Dr. Shrady here, give the slightest time to any work he does on this report which would be unduly favorable. The history of the case as soon as I possibly can. I ask no favora in this matter. I would not have my friend, Dr. Shrady here, give the slightest time to any work he does on this report which would be unduly favorable. The history of the case as soon as I possibly can. I task no favorate the content of the case will speak for itself, All I have to do is to give a faithful record."

Dr. Elliss merely styled as "absurd" a recent suggestion that had the track taken by the ball heen properly dramed the spidule from the hinter was easily disturbed. When this occurred, a faint sound would be heard through the telephone. A faint rors made by men at the head of the profession, who

and this of interest treatment of the strict has a factorial there should be such it Assuredly it we the truth is simply that we have been in perfect accords is and before. I believe the President's life was in longed many days by the treatment pursued, and think the country was benefited thereby. Had he disoner after the shooting, the shock of his death were resulted in great injury to the country, especial financially. As it was, the country was fully prepar for his death, and it had also had opportunity to leas what kind of man he was."

GOODS FOR THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: If your space will allow, will you please publish again directions for shipping cases of goods for the relief of Michigan sufferers! I believe that some railroad companies not only forward with disputch, but make special terms with shippers; if so, picase specify.

Finnders, Morris County, N. J., Sept. 30, 1881.

[The Eric Railway, Pier No. 21, North River; the American Express Co., the United States Express Co., the National Express Co., or W. C. Dewey, No. 29 Chambers-st., forward free of charge goods that are packed and delivered at their offices.—Ed.]

THE FIRE RECORD.

FURNITURE DAMAGED. A fire, the cause of which was not known,

destroyed farniture, worth \$1,000, in the house of John Foley, at No. 20 East Seventy-third-st., yesterday, and damaged the building to the extent of \$200. FLAMES IN A VARNISH FACTORY.

Damage of \$1,000 was caused by fire, yes-

terday, in the varnish factory of E. Resenberg & Sons, at No. 751 East Thirteenth-st. BURNING OF A BREWERY. SCRANTON, Oct. 2 .- Philip Robinson's brew-

ery here was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$25,000; nearly covered by insurance. TOWN ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT,

The towns of Connecticut will hold their an-

nual town meetings to-day. Town Clerks, Collectors, Treasurers, Sciectmen, School and Relief Boards and other officers will be chosen, and in some of the towns special questions will be voted upon. In many of the special questions will be voted upon. In many of the towns the people will decide whether recommenda-tions shall be given by the selectmen for license to sell or exchange spirituous and intoxicating liquors, ale and lager beer for the coming year. Last year the Republi-cans gained about twenty towns.

> CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1881.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Friday, To-day,

11 9 15

21 19 15

Selie... 114, 12

75, 67, 114

23, 134

33, 814

rada... 21 1, 17 4, 17